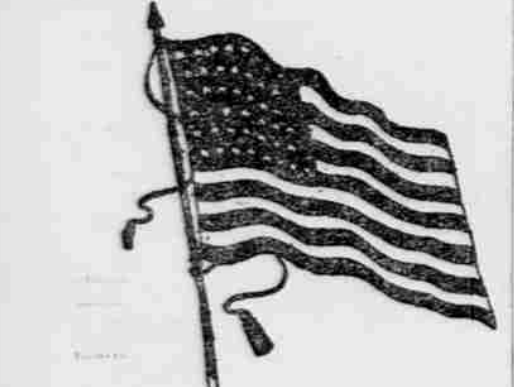


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Monday, April 18 52,022
Tuesday, April 19 57,575
Wednesday, April 20 66,963
Thursday, April 21 69,284
Friday, April 22 60,015
Saturday, April 23 64,727
Total 391,686
Daily average (Sunday, 20,500, ex-
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Readers of The Times who may at any time
be unable to procure copies of it at any news-
stand or railroad station or on railroad trains, will
send a favor upon the management by sending to
this office information of the fact.
Communications intended for publication in
The Times should be timely and clearly written,
and sent to all cases be accompanied by the
name and address of the writer. Rejected com-
munications will not be returned, and only man-
uscripts of obvious importance will be returned
to their authors.

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1898.



Make It Short.

Humanity, success, business, every
interest but one demands the earliest
possible conclusion of this war with Spain.
There is a comparatively small num-
ber of persons—those only who might
individually benefit by it—who wish to
see it prolonged, but the people, ninety-
nine out of every hundred, want it
closed in the shortest possible time—the
matter of cost not being entitled to a
moment's thought.
There are many considerations—the
least of them indisputable.
The first is that business of almost
every kind will suffer seriously from de-
moralization until victory restores peace.
Nobody is quite sure what is best to be
done, and everybody will consequently do
as little as possible. Business sus-
pense should be ended.

Secondly, every day the contest is
prolonged, foreign complications threat-
en us. It is the unexpected that will
happen, and no ordinary provision can
provide against them or prevent them.
All Europe, except Russia, is jealous
of us, and regret it as much as we may,
their sympathies are with Spain. Con-
tinental Europe has been unable to im-
pugn our motives or question the jus-
tice of our course—but Europe owns the
debts of Spain—and where her treasures
are her sympathies are. Some pretext
may be found to embarrass us, and
therefore every day the war is short-
ened relieves us from a peril.
Thirdly, success demands a short war.
We are as able to put a half million
men in the field as a hundred thousand,
although we have no doubt the smaller
number would be sufficient to achieve
a triumph. But why dawdle about it?
Why not put a force at work which will
crush the life out of Spain in thirty
days?

Why starve out Havana? Why not
attack her without delay with a land
force, in aid of the insurgents from the
rear, and a naval force in front? Is it
not more humane to the poor Cuban
non-combatants, whom Blanco is starv-
ing to death, to give them an opportu-
nity to obtain their living, and is it
not more humane even to our foes to
capture, disarm, and feed them than to
reduce them to submission by fam-
ine?

Last, but not least, if we close this
war triumphantly in ninety days, as we
will before we quit, it will furnish such
a lesson to Europe as will be worth ten
times more than it costs. The Monroe
doctrine—so-called—whatever they of
the other side may think of it, will
never be seriously disputed. We shall
show them that we are not territory
grabbers, but the supreme and not-to-
be-disputed power on this continent.

In ninety days we can give Cuba to
the Cubans, and guarantee the indefi-
nite prolongation of their independence.
In ninety days we can give independence
also to the Philippine Islands, and es-
tablish with the two new nations three
hundred millions of commerce yearly.
All this can be done if President Mc-
Kinley will give up his idea and let the
people of the United States put in their
perfect work.

We do not quarrel with him for his
past hesitation, for his stubborn avers-
ance of war, but now that it is on, we

implore him to let it be intense. Hu-
manity and patriotism, every noble and
every solid interest, demands it.

Put Roosevelt There.
If, as seems to be reasonable, Secre-
tary Alger is willing to give up the
lack of knowledge of the duties, or any
other excuse, we beg the President to at
once put Roosevelt in the place.

There is a surplus of fighting material
in him. He has sense, method and busi-
ness capacity along with it. His dis-
position is good, he is chock full of quar-
relsomeness, and will give an impulse
to every movement. What he doesn't
know he might soon learn, and what he
does know he will not abandon.
We fancy he might overstep the
bounds of prudence in many particu-
lars, but he would do something, and
that is what is needed. He might expel
our correspondents and keep them ex-
cluded, he might do injustice to some
of his officers, but he could hurry for-
ward the legions and set them in over-
whelming columns against the enemy.

By all means, Mr. President, make
Roosevelt Secretary of War, and then
back him up.

The Remedy.
The idea that because yellow fever
prevails in Havana every June and
July our troops ought to be held back
until it has done its work and died out
is absurd. Let our soldiers take Ha-
vana in May, and clean it and its har-
bor, and the danger of preventing yellow
fever from making its appearance at
all. Nothing is simpler, nothing easier.

Yellow fever is born of dirt and filth.
Prevent them and their progeny is pre-
vented. Ben Butler showed us how
New Orleans could be cleaned and
cleared, and the lesson should not be
lost. Again, Cuba must never again be
allowed to become a pest hole, or a
pestilence breeder. We want to do two
hundred millions of trade with her every
year, and permit no possibility of an
interruption of it. It is only General
Deblivity who fears Yellow Jack.

Politeness and Patriotism.
In giving space to the following an-
onymous communication The Times
wishes for once that rule of journalism
which forbids the publication of letters
from people too cowardly to sign their
names.

To the Editor of The Times:
As much unfavorable criticism has made itself
heard because certain fashionable clubs and hotels
in the West had abstained from displaying the
Stars and Stripes, these critics should bear in mind that these resorts are
much frequented by foreign gentlemen and their
American friends who would be offended if they
saw under a flag with which they have nothing
in common. The owners of these hotels and res-
orts must be maintained in order to re-
tain the most desirable clientele.

CLUB MAN.
Great God! It is rather early in the
war to begin to argue with people who
want to pull down the American flag.
Does this nameless one intend to have
it understood that the hotel keepers
consider the "most desirable client-
elle" (the spelling is his) to be com-
posed of people who "have nothing in
common with the Stars and Stripes"?
Does this anonymous man say that he
considers Washington society to be
made up of foreign gentlemen and their
friends who would be offended if forced
to remain under "Old Glory"?
As the full meaning of these expres-
sions dawns upon the reader, it ceases
to become a matter of surprise that the
writer did not dare sign his name. If
he had signed it, and it had been pub-
lished, he might have got himself into
serious trouble. An individual who avers
—under cover of an anonymous com-
munication—that he considers the most
desirable society in this town to be made
up of foreigners and their sympathizers,
men who have so great a hatred for
the American flag that they will not, if
they can help it, even remain in a hotel
or a club which displays the red, white
and blue—a creature like this needs at-
tention.

As to the assertion which he makes
concerning the action of Washington
hotels and clubs, there is this to say:
Any decent man of whatever national-
ity he may be, expects while traveling
in a foreign country to behave in a re-
spectful way toward the institutions
of that country, one of which most de-
cidedly is the flag. He does not demand
that in order to continue his preference
for his own flag the hotels of America,
England, France or Germany refrain
from displaying theirs. In the present
state of matters an American who
should go to Spain and insist that a
Spanish hotel should not display the
Spanish flag because it would hurt his
feelings would be mobbed by the entire
population, and it would serve him
right. If these "foreign gentlemen and
their friends" do not like our flag, they
do not have to like it. The "foreign
gentlemen" can go home, the roomer the
better. They can take with them any
newspaper they please, but they cannot
take American flags to feed the eyes of
Americans as to feel obliged to "main-
tain neutrality" in its native land at a
time like this in order to please foreign-
ers. They cannot stay here and run up
the Spanish or any other flag because
they do not respect that of the United
States.

The clubs and hostilities in Washing-
ton frequented by foreigners have their
reputations in their own hands. It will
not take much time to ascertain their
sentiments.

New York to the Front.
William Astor Chamber is raising a
regiment. For the benefit of readers
who do not know who William Astor
Chamber is, it may be stated that he
is the grandson of an Astor, as his
name indicates, and assemblyman from
the Fifth district of New York. He
has received military training at St.
John's Military Academy, at Sing Sing,
and, although but thirty years old, he
has already led a somewhat adventur-
ous life. He has conducted two ex-
plorations into Africa, having two or
three hundred men under him, and he
has written a book about his experi-
ences in that country which is very en-
tertaining reading. From hunting ele-
phants in Africa he passed, not pre-
cisely to hunting the tiger in New
York, but to the field of New York
politics, and became one of the thir-
teen Tammany sachems. He is a
wealthy man, but nothing is further
from his ideas of what is desirable in
life than the career of a society leader
or follower. The war in Cuba seems
to have afforded him an opportunity
for his next adventurous undertaking.
Accordingly, he is raising a regiment.

The peculiarity of this regiment is
the way in which he is raising it. The
idea was suggested to him by some let-
ters which he received from friends,
asking how they could volunteer with-
out becoming members of the National

Guard. After some consideration, Mr.
Chamber opened recruiting offices, and
hung two large American flags, the
window, and began business. The en-
rollments simply poured in. Of course,
everybody wanted to know if Mr. Cham-
ber would be colonel. He said that he
had asked Col. Robert Emmet, formerly
colonel of the Ninth Cavalry, to fill that
position, and that he himself expected
to go either in the ranks or in a subor-
dinate position. That was the first un-
usual feature of this regiment. The
second is that the names of individual
volunteers are, so far, withheld. Mr.
Chamber says that he does not wish to
convey the impression that only society
darlings are wanted in his regiment,
and although many young men of
prominent families are undoubtedly on
the roll, it is not desired that any man,
workingman, mechanic, clerk, profes-
sional man, or merchant, should be dis-
torted from joining the regiment by fear
that he will be out of place. Mr. Cham-
ber says that all he wants is men who
are willing to fight for their country,
and that, from the physical condition
of the men who have enlisted, he thinks
it will be a crack regiment. The re-
cruits are coming in from all classes
of society. One hundred and more were
enrolled the first evening by applica-
tion in person, and Mr. Chamber let
his pockets full of applications by letter
and telegraph. He is a patriot of the
right sort. He is of the type of man
which is becoming common in England,
and of which we have a few representa-
tives here—the man of wealth, family
and position who is a thorough demo-
crat and patriot, holding himself aloof
from no one, not even the humblest and
anxious only to be of use in the world.
Such men are the best arguments for
the existence of an aristocratic class
in the community. They are really
fitted to be the brains of a patriotic
movement, while others of less educa-
tion and fewer advantages are the
hands. They would be men of mark
and influence, even if born in the hum-
blest station, and with the added ad-
vantages of money, education and
training, their brains and their disinter-
ested energy make them valuable in-
struments. All good fortune to Mr.
Chamber's regiment! He is the kind of
capitalist we need in this country.

Having an Edmunds, a Lodge, a Foster
and a Davis to choose from, McKinley
selects Mr. Day. America wriggles and
Europe smiles.

President E. B. Andrews, of Brown
University, is again on record. He has
made an address to his students on the
subject to enlistment, and proposes to en-
list a couple of companies of men who
will be practically minute-men, ready to
march at an hour's notice. He himself
offers to enlist, and it may be noted that
this college president is a veteran of the
late war. He is a striking contrast to
that president of an Ohio college who re-
fused to allow the college cadets to
march as escort to the United States
troops on their way to the station. That
president, however, was checkedmate.
The boys went up to the State House
and told the State senate of Ohio about it,
and the senate sent down an order to the
president to revoke his mandate in-
stantly. President Andrews evidently is
in no danger of any such discipline. He
is the sort of instructor of youth this
country needs.

On to Havana! Remember the recon-
ciliations and remember the Maine!
It is reported that in a wild effort at
self-preservation the New York Evening
Post is putting war news on its bulletin
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Maltland will be nothing to it.

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An interesting item of news comes from
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No professional physical examination was
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So they are paying the examination fee out
of their own pockets. Good for Iowa.

The Paris is safe enough, we think.
Wall Street will have to invent something
else.

The Spanish war ought not to last three
weeks. Let the President allow Admiral
Sampson to take Havana and permit
Commodore Schley to occupy Porto Rico.
These things could be accomplished al-
most without bloodshed and the whole
difficulty would be settled.

Meeting His Notes.
(From the Louisville Chronicle.)
Notwithstanding the lowering clouds of war,
the President finds time to send the usual list
of nominations to the Senate daily. Mr. Hanna
will not be paying off his troops even until the
process will continue till the paper is all
taken up with war or with.

France's Busy Days.
(From the Louisville Post.)
The Spanish capital General Lee was too busy
to receive Gen. Lee a few weeks ago
and he is still busy with the war. A
call from Major General Fitzhugh Lee,
of the United States Army,

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

French Views on Duration and Results of Conflict.
New York, April 24.—The New York
Herald prints the following from its Paris
correspondent:
On the eve of hostilities between Spain
and the United States it was thought desir-
able to obtain the views of persons
specially qualified to speak on certain
probabilities likely to arise in the naval
warfare about to begin or the part therein
likely to be taken by the neutral powers
and the consequences immediately arising
as to the commercial relations be-
tween the United States and certain
Great European ports.

M. Lockroy, formerly French minister
of marine, was seen, and this is what he
says: "The conflict about to take place
is calculated to cause us all much con-
sideration and even anxiety. I don't
agree with those who believe or affect to
believe and who state in the newspapers
that the game may be played out in a
few weeks when once hostilities have be-
gun. Assuredly no man of sense can
contend the overwhelming superiority of
the material resources of the United
States, with its population four times
as large as that of Spain; its enormous
wealth, with taxable resources hitherto
almost unexploited, with a merchant navy
capable of furnishing the elements of a
powerful war fleet, and with a State mili-
tary which proved during the war of se-
cession that it could be transformed
into an admirable army."

"The United States has many elements
of success, but one must not lose sight
of the defensive resources of Spain. In
the matter of the navy, the United States
are tenaciously better organized, better
equipped and better trained army and
navy and her special qualifications for a
naval war are not to be underestimated.
Spain, on the other hand, is a land power
and which may be indefinitely prolonged."
"Neither the United States nor Spain is
bound by the Declaration of Paris, and
unless Spain chooses or is induced or
forced to accept the Declaration of Paris,
the rule that free ships make free goods
can be carried on without the interven-
tion of the neutral powers, or that they
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THE LAW OF NATIONS.

The Position of Neutrals During Hostilities.
New York, April 24.—The London cor-
respondent of the New York Herald pre-
sents the following opinions of British au-
thorities on international law:
In view of the paramount importance of
the exact interpretation of international
law as to the position of neutrals and bel-
ligerents during naval warfare, I have
consulted several of the highest authori-
ties in England, and among these three
men who have had extensive practical ex-
perience as counsel or commissioners at
various arbitrations. These are Mr. Ar-
thur Cohen, queen's counsel, and who
has been many years in Parliament, and
who, with the late Lord Selborne, British
counsel at the Alabama arbitration, and
who is held to be the greatest living au-
thority in England on international law;
Mr. Charles Russell, son of the Lord
Chief Justice, who was member of Par-
liament for Londonderry and a barrister,
and who made international law a spe-
cialty, and Mr. Baden-Powell.

Mr. Cohen said: "The rules of interna-
tional law on this subject, as far as they
exist, are, in my opinion, stated with mas-
terly accuracy and clearness in the first
volume of Kent's 'Commentaries' and in
the notes on that work by your distin-
guished judge, Justice Holmes, of Mass-
achusetts."
"In this work the right to seize the
property of belligerents on neutral ves-
sels in cases where the rule 'free ships
make free goods' does not apply has been
clearly laid down on pages 125 to 133. It
is a violation of international law for a
neutral vessel to carry the goods of either
belligerent, nor to be so manned. But in
cases where the above rule does not ap-
ply the fact of carrying the enemy's
goods renders a neutral vessel liable to
be detained and brought into a prize port."
"Neither the United States nor Spain is
bound by the Declaration of Paris, and
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lished. Now he is not to be easily ac-
cused. The Evening Post, which has
announced that Mr. Godkin has anything
of value in his Evening Post, any more than
he has in his head, but both of these ar-
ticles are probably valuable to the owner
if not to the general public. He is there-
fore earnestly counseled to take his Post
and leave the country. They may want
him over on the other side, somewhere;
he is not wanted here. It would be out
of the question for him to attempt to sell
his newspaper to the public, and he might
just as well pack it up in a sack and
take it with him. If he does not do
something of this kind, some pleasant
evening a pleasing American crowd is
liable to come and visit his office, and
when they get through with it if there
is nothing left there with the power to
ache, there will be a great silence in
the Evening Post building of Dean
Maltland will be nothing to it.

It is probable after all that Judge Day
is as fit to be Secretary of State as
William McKinley is to be President.
Similia similibus curantur.

An interesting item of news comes from
Iowa. It concerns the young men of the
Iowa National Guard. These young men
were not recruited in the first place on
any very definite basis of requirements.
No professional physical examination was
required, and the only thing, practically,
that was required was that the members
should be somewhere over the name
height. But now that some of the guard,
if not all, are likely to be sent to Cuba,
there has been an order that all the mem-
bers present themselves to some surgeon
for examination, and the surgeon's cer-
tificate has to be indorsed on the back of
the enlistment papers. No surgeon has
as yet been designated for this duty, and
the members of the local militia company
are in a hurry to get their examinations.
So they are paying the examination fee out
of their own pockets. Good for Iowa.

The Paris is safe enough, we think.
Wall Street will have to invent something
else.

The Spanish war ought not to last three
weeks. Let the President allow Admiral
Sampson to take Havana and permit
Commodore Schley to occupy Porto Rico.
These things could be accomplished al-
most without bloodshed and the whole
difficulty would be settled.

Meeting His Notes.
(From the Louisville Chronicle.)
Notwithstanding the lowering clouds of war,
the President finds time to send the usual list
of nominations to the Senate daily. Mr. Hanna
will not be paying off his troops even until the
process will continue till the paper is all
taken up with war or with.

OUR COMMERCE THREATENED.

Eastern Trade Would Afford Rich Booty for Spanish Cruisers.
New York, April 24.—Statistics given out
yesterday at the custom house, showing
the commerce of the United States with
foreign countries, indicate that there are
next to no merchant vessels that Spain
can prey upon in the North Atlantic af-
ter the declaration of war. The Atlantic
is comparatively full of them, and she
will find rich booty all around the coasts
of South America and in the West In-
dies.

There is an extensive fleet, particularly
the vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship
Company, in the Pacific Ocean, but Spain
is not expected to cause them any trou-
ble. The dozens of sailing vessels plying
between New York, Philadelphia and oth-
er American ports, and Eastern coun-
tries around the Cape of Good Hope will
furnish rich spoils for the Spanish cruis-
ers now lying at Cape Verde.

All these vessels have to pass to the
southeast of the Channel Islands, and
many of those now en route are liable
to be pounced upon before they reach
their destination in case hostilities
begin within a week.

How great a loss American commerce
would experience from being run down by
the Spanish cruisers may be judged from
the statement that four of the ships now
bound for Singapore are said to contain
cargoes valued at \$2,000,000. There is a
hulk named the *Knickerbocker*, N. Y., with
a cargo worth \$250,000. Two ships with mil-
lion-dollar cargoes are on the way to
Hong Kong, while four more are headed
for the coast of South America. The
loss of these vessels would be a disaster.
It is estimated that twenty of these
vessels engaged in the Eastern trade
have cargoes worth \$1,000,000.

Of course the loss of these ships would
be a disaster to the United States, and
Cape Horn for Pacific Coast ports would
be in grave danger of seizure, just as
well as the commerce, the merchant ship-
ping being largely conducted by steam-
ship lines. The same is true of our com-
mercial relations with the West Indies
and Central America, but shipping men
think this trade will suffer less than the
Eastern.

As indicating to what extent our trade
with the countries of this continent will
be affected by a war with Spain, it may
be noted that United States vessels are
largely engaged in the trade with Yon-
guela, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Dutch
Guiana, Salvador, Guatemala, Cuba and
Mexico, although the amount of business
done with foreign countries is very large.
In all of the other South American, Cen-
tral American and West Indian countries
our foreign trade is carried in foreign
bottoms.

In the case of Spain and some of the
other South American countries, Spanish
vessels are used, and this trade will nat-
urally be ruined. Those countries chiefly
served by British vessels will, in the op-
inion of shipping men, be but little affected.
This is more or less true of the carrying
trade of other neutral countries, unless
Spain resorts to privateering.

But opinions differ as to how far the
business with countries chiefly served by
American vessels will be affected. It is
considered likely, however, that it will
be largely ruined unless neutral nations
take up the trade where our vessels
leave off. In any event, the loss to
American shipping interests will be se-
rious.

Here is a list of the principal countries
on this continent with which the United
States has commercial relations by sea,
with the amount of imports and exports
from this country during the year 1897:

Argentina—Imports, \$17,727,227; exports, \$6,354,841; mostly in foreign bottoms.
Brazil—Imports, \$9,039,393; exports, \$12,401,965; mostly foreign vessels; largely British.
Chile—Imports, \$3,792,431; exports, \$2,590,528; mostly foreign vessels.
Ecuador—Imports, \$66,325; exports, \$13,508; mostly American vessels.
British Guiana—Imports, \$9,915,956; mostly British vessels.
Dutch Guiana—Imports, \$1,036,688; exports, \$384,592; foreign vessels.
French Guiana—Imports, \$8,131; exports, \$113,574; foreign vessels.
Peru—Imports, \$22,089; exports, \$1,108,426; American vessels.
Uruguay—Imports, \$3,355,654; exports, \$1,218